

EL PASO HERALD

Established April, 1881. The El Paso Herald includes also, by absorption and succession, The Daily News, The Telegraph, The Telegram, The Tribune, The Graphic, The Sun, The Advertiser, The Independent, The Journal, The Republican, The Bulletin.

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS AND AMER. NEWSP. PUBLISHERS' ASSOC.
Entered at the El Paso Postoffice for Transmission at Second Class Rates.

Dedicated to the service of the people, that no good cause shall lack a champion, and that evil shall not thrive unopposed.

Business Office Bell. Auto.
Editorial Rooms 115 115
Society Reporter 1019 1019
Advertising Department 116 116

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Daily Herald, per month, 60c; per year, \$7. Weekly Herald, per year, \$2.
The Daily Herald is delivered by carriers in El Paso, East El Paso, Fort Bliss and Towne, Texas, and Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, at 60 cents a month.
A subscriber desiring the address on his paper changed will please state in his communication both the old and the new address.

COMPLAINTS.
Subscribers failing to get The Herald promptly should call at the office or telephone No. 115 before 6:30 p. m. All complaints will receive prompt attention.

Oil and Signs Of Oil

HIGHLY interesting are the accounts sent in today by The Herald's correspondent at Alamogordo of oil indications at various places in the valley and foothills of that locality. These things are well worth looking into—thoroughly and promptly.

El Paso has no money to spend in speculation in oil lands or in promoting a boom, but this city is well able and by far the best situated to promote interest in the oil fields of the southwest and to induce experienced oil men and ample capital to come here for the exploratory work that must be done.

The oil indications near Alamogordo are good enough to justify a strong effort to bring about the proper exploration and development of the field. In a geological sense, the outlook is favorable to finding oil in some quantity, though not necessarily under conditions insuring commercial success. Petroleum is practically always found in sedimentary rocks, and usually associated with salt water. For many years it was known as occurring commercially only in shales and sandstones, and the term "oil sand" was generally applied to the strata containing the oil. Subsequently oil was struck in Ohio in limestone strata; this was entirely different from previous experience and few counterparts of this field have since been found.

Oil is almost never found in commercial quantities except on what are known geologically as "anticlines"; that is, regions where the strata have been crumpled or bent and raised in ridges or mounds. These anticlines must be considered with reference to the strata of the earth's structure and often have little reference to the surface features in any given section.

The great basin extending some 200 miles north of El Paso between the river ranges on the west and the White, Sacramento, and Guadalupe ranges on the east is geologically an anticline; that is, the strata dip to the west in the western ranges and to the east in the eastern ranges, showing that the present basin was once a great ridge, but has been reduced by erosion to a depression.

The succession of strata as shown by the log of the first deep well drilled is not unusual in oil regions.

Some of those who went to the scene of the "strike" seem to have been greatly disappointed at not finding a great gushing well, flowing tons of oil every minute with a roar like thunder. As a matter of fact the oil well pumping more than 30 or 40 barrels a day is very unusual, and the older wells in western New York and Pennsylvania pump on the average only a quarter barrel a day; the new wells in that section pump about three barrels a day, and over most of the eastern oil region five or ten barrels per day is considered very good, while 30 to 45 barrels is most excellent. In the Illinois field, there are few flowing wells and no gushers. In the Florence, Colo., field, where the oil is found in the cretaceous sandstone at a depth of from 1300 to 3100 feet, the wells pumping seven barrels a day and upwards are termed producers while those of less capacity are not used at present. In the Kansas and Indian territory fields, now among the greatest producing regions of the world, the oil is found in shales and sandstones. At Jennings, La., the oil comes from a depth of 1800 feet, while at Boulder, Colo., the producing wells penetrate to a depth of 2850 feet.

These figures indicate that experimental wells in the Sacramento basin should be driven down 3000 feet or more so as thoroughly to explore the country. Moreover, the exploration work should not stop until 100 or 200 wells have been drilled in the basin. It may often happen in the most successful producing fields that a well drilled a few feet from a good producer will prove worthless. Many a well which merely "smells like oil" when first drilled has become a producer after being "shot" by exploding dynamite in the bottom to break up the sand and sand rock.

The average oil field is small in extent, but the fields are "spotty" over wide areas. East Texas, for instance, has a dozen or more producing fields, but practically all the oil that ever came out of the Spindletop section came from an area of less than 100 acres.

To explore the Sacramento basin thoroughly for oil would cost \$250,000 or twice that. Of course the expenditure of this vast sum would not be justified unless the first \$10,000 or \$20,000 spent should show substantial indications of a commercial oil deposit.

The development of this field will be comparatively cheap, for there are no heavy rock strata to penetrate—at least down to the 1300 foot level. Experienced oil men say that the best places to drill will be along the crest of the anticline, but slightly on the eastern slope of the crest, for they maintain that the oil seeps and artesian water of the Pecos valley in New Mexico and Texas are but the distant manifestations of storage under pressure nearer the crest of the anticline.

It is reported that the Daughters of the American Revolution in convention at Washington displayed more than a million dollars' worth of jewelry at each session of the congress. One woman flaunted at least \$10,000 worth of gems day and night, and with as much assurance as if it were in good taste.

College Students and Social Law

FORTUNATELY for the welfare of the negro race, no less than the welfare of the country as a whole, the vicious idea of social equality between blacks and whites is losing ground, not gaining. Students at Oberlin college, Ohio, have just taken action to bar negroes from all the literary clubs, Greek letter societies, and debating clubs. The faculty announces that it disapproves of the students' course, but it is said no steps will be taken to discipline the students.

Negro men and women still to a certain degree mingle as social equals with white men and women in some northern cities. For instance, one may see the two races mingling as social equals in the great crowd societies of Boston and New York. The tendencies, however, are all the other way.

Amarillo, Tex., is promoting a Panhandle Fair association. The panhandle towns are among the liveliest in the west, and they are never stingy about coming across for the support of enterprises for the public benefit.

Get Behind the Annual Fair

THE Fair association needs the loyal support of every El Pasoan. It is understood that the fund for next year's fair has been made up with the exception of \$6000 or \$7000. The balance needed is coming in very slowly, and those who have undertaken to bear the greater part of the burden are becoming rather disgusted with the lack of enthusiasm among the general public. The annual fair is vital to El Paso's progress, and nothing must be allowed to prevent the successful financing of the plan.

It is about time for a rousing mass meeting to take up this proposition and push it to success.

If you have any reason whatever to think that you have been overlooked by the census man, please write to The Herald your name and address and the count will be checked over.

To have a cold in the head is not necessarily an indication that one's brains are in cold storage, although it may feel worse.

UNCLE WALT'S Denatured Poem

I HEAR the call of the babbling brook, and I look around for a line and hook. I'd cut out labor for half a day, and go and fish in the good old way. But alas! I'm old, and I rather hate the tiresome matter of digging bait, and the creek is more than two miles away—the creek where the trout and the sucker chair, and the man who's running the woodland green forget to put up a mosquito screen. When I was young it was fun to wend to the fishing place with a schoolboy friend. The world was brighter and fairer then—or so it seems to the gray-haired men; the streamlets gurgled o'er whiter stones; the fish were better, with fewer bones; the logs and boulders on which we sat were soft as plush—but they've outgrown that. Alas, my friends, for the old, old days, and the winding stream and the woodland ways, and the journey home when the dusk was gray—old age a million of leagues away! And so I sit with a pipe and book, and hear the call of the babbling brook; but my legs are stiff and my feet are sore, and the brook must come to my cottage door.

Copyright, 1910, by George Matthews Adams.

14 Years Ago To-day

DAM ENGINEERS COMING SOON. MEXICANS UNEARTH MINE.

Everyone is contributing toward the fund being raised for the entertainment of the Texas editors who will convene here next Tuesday.

The Artesian well is now down 1400 feet and bed rock has not yet been struck.

The high school cadets are in training and will give their first exhibition Tuesday upon the arrival of the newspaper men.

The S. P. freight clerks in El Paso are contributing toward the establishment of a night school for poor young men in Houston.

Postmaster Julian returned this morning from a trip to San Antonio, where he went as a delegate from the local Knights of Pythias.

It is reported that a corps of engineers representing both the United States and Mexico will be in El Paso early next week to make preliminary surveys for the proposed Mills dam.

It is announced that Judge Bowman, of Big Springs, will deliver an address on Democracy at the plaza tonight.

A protest has been made to the police against the practice of permitting loafers to block San Antonio street between Oregon street and Mesa avenue.

Two Mexicans have discovered what is believed to be an abandoned gold mine here, and are now working on it.

Boys persist in throwing glass on the streets, making it dangerous for horses and bicyclists.

Mark Smith, former delegate to congress from Arizona, is in El Paso today and says that he thinks there is no chance for statehood at the session.

The transfer company has purchased a new wagon for the purpose of handling the United States mail.

Metal Market.—Silver 67½c, lead 3, copper 10½c, Mexican pesos 53c.

The Hog and the Human

Editor El Paso Herald:

One time a little mother who was only 25 years old, began to feel tired all the time. Her appetite had failed her for weeks before the red feeling came. Her two little girls, once a joy in her life, now became a burden to her. It was "Mamma," "Mamma," all day long. She never had noticed these appeals until the tired feeling came.

The little mother also had red spots on her cheeks and a slight dry cough. One day when dragging herself around, forcing her weary body to work, she felt a sharp but slight pain in her chest, her head grew dizzy, and suddenly her mouth filled with blood.

The hemorrhage was not severe but it left her very weak. The average doctor she had consulted for her cough and tired feeling had said: "You are all run down; you need a tonic." For a fee he prescribed bitter made of alcohol, water and gentian. This gave her false strength for a while, for it checked out her little reserve when the hemorrhage occurred.

She and all her neighbors knew she had consumption and the doctor should have known it and told her months before.

Now she wrote to the state board of health and said, "I am told that consumption in its early stages can be cured by outdoor life, good food and plenty of plain good food. I do not want to die. I want to live and raise my children to make them good citizens. Where can I go to get well?"

The reply was: "This great Christian state has not yet risen to the mighty economy of saving the lives of little mothers from consumption; the only place where you can go is a grave. However, the state will care for your children in an orphan's asylum after you are dead. Then a special officer will be paid to find a home for them. But save your life—never!" That is a cranky idea, for a member of the assembly said so. "Besides," said he, "it isn't business; the state can't afford it." So the mother died of the preventable and curable disease and the home was broken up.

A big fat hog one morning found he had a pain. He squealed loudly, and the farmer came out of his house to see what was the matter. "He's got hog cholera," said the hired man. So the farmer telegraphed to secretary Wilson, of the United States department of agriculture (who said the other day he had 3,000 experts in animal and plant diseases), and the reply was: "Cert. I'll send you a man right away." Sure enough the man came. He said he was a D. V. S. and he was too. He had a government syringe and a bottle of government medicine in his handbag, and he went for the hog. It got well. It was the life of the mother, and it could not afford it either.

Moral: Be a hog and be worth saving. Respectfully,

S. C.
El Paso, April 23.

LETTERS TO THE HERALD

"THE SECOND WARD MADE DURING GROUND FOR DISEASE."

Editor El Paso Herald:

The action of the council of El Paso, or a part of it, at its meeting last Thursday, April 21, on the application and granting of the location of a disease breeding ground for disease, and the people living in the second ward, and who are now earnestly and rapidly building up with new houses and a due regard, as far as is possible within their means, to sanitation and health, is an outrage that is receiving the condemnation of the people in this city, who have given the same attention. A week previous Mayor Jos. W. Sweeney, a man loyal to the people—put his stamp of disapproval on this scheme in no uncertain language, by issuing an order to the chief of police to prevent its erection, and further that the city attorney be instructed to sue out an injunction if the promoters of this death trap insisted on going on with its location.

People are asking why this change within four or five days? What were the means used to bring this about in spite of the protests of thousands who live in that section—and it might be said there—own property, pay taxes, support the laws, and who appeared before this august body by representative, condemning in unmeasured terms this scheme to take up a goodly portion of what would likely be in a short time the homes for the poorer class of people unable to buy lots in other sections of the city on which to build homes.

There can be no benefit to the people at large by this atrocious and asinine movement, and nobody to be benefited outside of the originators and supporters of this scheme. Yet the people who are by law forbidden to have on their own premises more than one cow or two horses, must conform to the laws as a sanitary precaution, while this stockyard can be filled with thousands of cattle day in and day out, and at the same time disseminating disease, filth and death.

Where rests responsibility? Consistency.

ALDERETE-CLARK CASE.
El Paso, April 22.

Editor El Paso Herald:

The charge made by the Alderete clerk of the district court in El Paso against Chas. Clark for forgery was summarily thrown out by the grand jury, as a charge not worthy of consideration.

eration, as nobody had been injured. Some great advances have recently been made in our knowledge of this disease. In 1903, Prof. Negri, of Padua, Italy, discovered in the brains of rabid animals minute bodies having certain characteristics unlike anything found in normal brain or in any other disease conditions. These bodies are now known as Negri bodies, and are now generally accepted by scientists as positive proof of rabies, thus establishing this disease definitely in the infectious class. Some physicians of good standing have not yet accepted this as positive cause of the disease, but usually they are men who have formed opinions without personal effort in investigating the subject. On the other hand, there are the United States government reports, as well as the records of thousands of cases in private and state laboratories where a positive diagnosis has never doubted to be in error.

We have doubters in every line of endeavor, as well as back numbers in every profession. I know of no school of doctors that maintains that there is no such thing as rabies. No reputable school today denies or doubts it, though there are occasionally individuals who do. Recently a physician expressed to me his disbelief in rabies—he had a fine dog and no children to play about. The same man said he did not believe in examination for the germs of tuberculosis, though now he has passed to the great beyond, a victim of that same disease. Any person who has seen the agony of a human being dying of hydrophobia will not doubt the reality of the disease.

Since cure of the disease is unknown, our best efforts should be directed toward prevention, which can be made positive. The remedy is easily stated: Muzzle every dog that is not confined, then in justice to the muzzled dogs, as well as our children, kill all strays. Many of us like dogs, but we love our children better, and dislike to live in constant terror of their being bitten. There are many worthless curs and a pet that is not worth a tax, tag and a proper muzzle would better join the pets in the pound.

In Australia, there is no hydrophobia. Why? Its absence was noted and the continent quarantined. In England, in 1882, a dog muzzling law was passed, and the clamor of dog owners caused a repeal of the law. In 1885 the disease was again so prevalent that the law was reenacted. When some English

criminal class were being brought here and shipped out on different roads, where the people claim they finally settle down in the towns and refuse to work at any price, but live off of the money that their women can make, where the men practice polygamy, against morality.

I heard one man say he knew of one case where a man was shipped out of El Paso three times, and every time he brought out a different woman as his wife. Also heard several officers say that the labor contractors in El Paso had done more to flood the country with chronic loafers and criminals than one could imagine, unless he was an officer, then he would find out that so out of 100 arrests were shipped out of El Paso.

I heard one sheriff say: "Our jails and pens are being filled up; we are put to a lot of expense by this class of people, who won't work under any conditions. And it seems to me that Mexico is getting rid of all her worthless, petty criminals at our expense, and as they all come through El Paso, as I of being a pauper labor market. Now anyone who travels knows this is true. He made an arrest where the party said he came in at Nogales, Tucson, Douglas or Deming."

This will hurt El Paso and El Paso gets nothing out of it—only the name. And the question is: How long will the people stand for it? I have heard the rumbling.

F. M. Baker.

WANTS A BOYCOTT.

El Paso, Texas, April 22.

Editor El Paso Herald:

Ir—

"THE RETAIL GROCERS' ASSOCIATION."

The above headline appearing in today's issue of both papers should cause every thinking man and woman to pause and ponder the query, "What is the object and aim of any such association anyway?" To a smart ale, like yours truly, the answer is "dead easy." And no doubt very many readers of this article (mentally and correctly) would have jumped to his or her own conclusions in less than time than this scribble transcribe his own erratic (in opinion of said R. G. association) inquisitive and impertinent inuendoes.

Those "everybody's son and daughter" who are on the outside, not belonging to any clique, coterie of professionals, socially or politically, or chamber, Toltet, Country club, or any other byproduct of the inner circles of aristocratic, mystic, mysterious, hilarious, convulsive, clique or clan of the Best People (?!), is it not about time that we, or you, the common people, the working people, the consumers of the wares that these associated shysters—retail grocers—should begin to do some "associating" of our own? The interest of ourselves, instead of meekly and humbly bowing and submitting to every freak and selfish decision emanating from this combined grafting, grafting, grafting, retail (should be indignantly) grocer combine, in boosting prices on commonest necessities of life. No wonder the poor devils—poor Mexicans—are stealing so much in our midst. "The first law of nature," I self proudly declare, is the common heritage of all God's living creatures.

Why not weans form an association to be known as the "Consumers of the Retail Grocers' Association?" And just what the words imply in every sense—backbone, muscle, and head—let us state sharply down to a peasant vendor, the most objectionable shlycock and quit him "cold," buy nothing from him, so on down the line. Whenever one of 'em begins to puff up with self importance, from a small head real estate sharply down to a peasant vendor, don't patronize him. Down him. Not excepting your own professed, Mr. Herald. We are all dependent upon our fellow man for a livelihood. So why not be reasonable, be consistent? I'm no anarchist, though I believe in white living, let others live also.

If I have touched a sympathetic chord anywhere, hope some other blankety blank crank will step into the "ring," and show us how his, or her, metal. Your move next.

Respectfully,

Geo. P. Oslenden.
A Workingman.

"MAD DOG!"
El Paso, April 22.

Editor El Paso Herald:

I wish to commend your excellent editorial on "Dogs, Muzzles and Rabies."

I believe it is in the main a proper exposure of the subject in the light of present scientific knowledge of this disease. As I have some authorities at hand, I would like to aid in strengthening your position.

Some great advances have recently been made in our knowledge of this disease. In 1903, Prof. Negri, of Padua, Italy, discovered in the brains of rabid animals minute bodies having certain characteristics unlike anything found in normal brain or in any other disease conditions. These bodies are now known as Negri bodies, and are now generally accepted by scientists as positive proof of rabies, thus establishing this disease definitely in the infectious class. Some physicians of good standing have not yet accepted this as positive cause of the disease, but usually they are men who have formed opinions without personal effort in investigating the subject. On the other hand, there are the United States government reports, as well as the records of thousands of cases in private and state laboratories where a positive diagnosis has never doubted to be in error.

We have doubters in every line of endeavor, as well as back numbers in every profession. I know of no school of doctors that maintains that there is no such thing as rabies. No reputable school today denies or doubts it, though there are occasionally individuals who do. Recently a physician expressed to me his disbelief in rabies—he had a fine dog and no children to play about. The same man said he did not believe in examination for the germs of tuberculosis, though now he has passed to the great beyond, a victim of that same disease. Any person who has seen the agony of a human being dying of hydrophobia will not doubt the reality of the disease.

Since cure of the disease is unknown, our best efforts should be directed toward prevention, which can be made positive. The remedy is easily stated: Muzzle every dog that is not confined, then in justice to the muzzled dogs, as well as our children, kill all strays. Many of us like dogs, but we love our children better, and dislike to live in constant terror of their being bitten. There are many worthless curs and a pet that is not worth a tax, tag and a proper muzzle would better join the pets in the pound.

In Australia, there is no hydrophobia. Why? Its absence was noted and the continent quarantined. In England, in 1882, a dog muzzling law was passed, and the clamor of dog owners caused a repeal of the law. In 1885 the disease was again so prevalent that the law was reenacted. When some English

investigators wished to work on Negri bodies in 1903 no case could be found in the island, and the sent to New York for material—where an abundance was obtained. Muzzle the dogs that are worth it and kill the rest. The common carrier being lost, the disease will disappear.

Among the "madstones," "plenty of water" and other fallacies in the popular mind, one certainly needs correction—the idea that rabies is a hot weather disease. According to United States reports "dog days" are as real and as prevalent in January as in August. In 1868, 35 deaths occurred from hydrophobia during the six summer months and 23 during the winter.

I wish to commend the past action of the mayor and city council concerning dogs, and I hope that the proposed muzzling will soon become effective. Their course is the only efficient way of handling the question. Take care of your pet dog so that he cannot bite my children or dog, and let the authorities take care of the curs.

Yours for a country where Pasteur institutes may become unnecessary.
A Physician.

MINING NEWS.

GEOLGISTS' REPORTS PRESAGE OIL UNDER CAMP CITY CONDITIONS

Ground Formations Similar, According to Log of Well, as in Other Fields—Theories of Origin of Oil.

The locality of the reported discovery of petroleum at Camp City, N. M., 19 miles south of Alamogordo, is on the eastern side of the great basin, named by geologists the "Hueco Bolson." In the El Paso folio of the U. S. Geological survey, Dr. G. B. Richardson described this bolson as a broad waste-filled lowland, bordered on the west by the narrow north-south Franklin range, on the east by the Hueco mountains, and on the south by the valley of the Rio Grande.

Bounded by Mountains.

The Hueco bolson is one of the largest of the intermontane, waste-filled plains of the Trans-Pecos region, as Richardson. Together with its northward and southward continuations it is over 200 miles in length, about half of it lying each side of the Texas-New Mexico boundary.

The bolson varies in width, averaging possibly 25 miles. The greater part of the bolson has an elevation approximating 4000 feet, and it is bordered by mountains which rise from 2000 to 5000 feet above the level of the sea.

On the eastern base of the San Andres, Organ, Franklin ranges and others in Mexico; on the east are the Sacramento, Hueco, Finlay and Quitman mountains.

Formation Not Determined.

In the Hueco bolson the deep cover of unconsolidated material conceals the structure of the underlying rocks. Possibly a large part of the area is underlain by practically flat lying beds which are faulted near the western margin of the bolson along the eastern base of the Franklin mountains.

The record of the well warranted the expectation of ultimately striking oil, even if the real thing has not yet been encountered. Although the site is near the western slope of the Sacramento range, no solid rock has yet been met. But it is not the solid rock, but the bolson of alluvium where the well is bored over the solid rock formation corresponding to the great uplift of the Sacramento mountains. In other words the well is bored into the great fault line, which separates the original strata under the valley and the strata of the mountains, which have doubtless been lifted from their original position to an elevation of several thousand feet. Whether the floor of the valley is undisturbed and level in its stratification or has been folded into synclinal anticlines is undetermined, but probably the latter is the case.

Geological Survey Pertinent.

The observations of experienced experts and geologists are at this time of deep interest, and the subject of prospecting for oil and gas in the intermontane region, and the results of observations made in various localities where they have been found by going into the field and opening up oil and gas fields.

Sustained by Authorities.

"The first general conclusion, based upon experience and observation," says Erasmus Haworth, a high authority on the subject, "is that oil and gas are almost always found in a porous rock rather than in genuine fissure veins. Sandstone is the most uniformly porous rock known, and almost all the oil and gas known to man have been found in sandstone."

Another fact is that in oil fields thus far developed in other fields, a bed of gravelly sand, or shale, or clay overlies the porous sandstone, which serves as a blanket or covering to hold the materials in and keep them from escaping.

Surface Indications Good.

Oil fields in general have been discovered by prospectors attracted by surface indications. Usually leaks or springs bring oil to the surface and prospectors have placed their drills nearby.

In the Kansas and Oklahoma fields oil is found in sandstone, not in any individual sandstone, but in many. The field is made up of more spotted and certain than some others. There is an almost total lack of structural relations. In the Pennsylvania region there are broad anticlinal ridges and synclinal troughs which in a measure control the location of oil and gas.

Origin of Oil and Gas.

The origin of oil and gas is the most important question and one that, if it could be positively known, should better know where to prospect for them. At present there are two main and conflicting theories regarding it. One is held in a tentative way by nearly all the workers in the oil and gas field, with field conditions in oil and gas regions. The other is held by chemists.

The Organic Origin Theory.

The first theory assumes that oil and gas represent products of decay of organic matter, which was imbedded in rock masses at the time they were formed.

This explanation is in general fairly satisfactory, but the trouble is that it is not assuredly correct. According to it, oil and gas should be found close to where nature made and deposited the organic matter. Therefore, the search should be made in porous rock masses surrounded by black bituminous shale or by other rocks which could have produced them by decomposition of vegetable organic matter, either vegetable or animal, or both.

The Chemical Theory.

The chemical view of the origin of oil and gas has been advocated for many years. It assumes that at one time, at least a portion of the earth was in a molten condition, and that while in that condition, carbon united with different metals, forming carbides similar to that known to exist in cast iron. Gradually, through geologic time, water has come in contact with these metallic carbides, and has brought about a decomposition of the carbides, producing oxides of the metals and hydro-carbons.

The chemical theory of the origin of oil and gas apparently is gaining favor. If it could only be determined which theory is correct or set some other correct and yet to be discovered theory that would solve the origin of these mineral oils and gases we would have rules to lead our prospecting to ultimate success.

Conditions Favor Organic Theory.

Eugene Caste, the Canadian oil geologist, maintains that geology can today more clearly prove the origin of oil to be inorganic and the result of solfataric or volcanic emanations and that the fields of Beaumont as positive evidence of this theory. The mound of Spindletop he maintains was the crater of an old mud volcano.

Asphaltum Sometimes Indicates Oil.

Asphaltum found on the surface of the ground led to the discovery of oil in a number of places, such as those of Sour Lake in Texas and in the California fields as well as in the Kansas fields. But this is not always a sure sign that the oil lies immediately under the surface pools, as was the case in the field near Beaumont, Texas, where the oil and asphaltum leaks came to the surface at a place possibly some distance from the bodies of oil, and the drill progressed in a wrong direction.

There El Paso parties bored nearly 2000 feet, going through oil strata near the surface, and down through over 200 feet or almost pure sulphur under the horizon. North of the Toyah oil fields are immense beds of gypsum and sulphur. Northwest of the new discovery at Camp City are vast beds of gypsum and sulphur. The same conditions occur in the Baku and other oil fields of southeastern Europe.

Those who prospect for oil should remember that mere seepage of oil or asphaltum at the surface does not signify that the oil lies immediately under the surface. The seepage of gas is considered an almost certain indication of oil existing below the point of escape, as gas naturally seeks the vertical channel to arise to the surface.

WITH The Exchanges

PARAMOUNT ISSUES.

From Ft. Worth (Tex.) Star-Telegram.

Speaking about paramount issues, what's the matter with poultry, peanuts, pigs, payroll, diversification, dairy cows, development dollars, good roads, railroads, split log drag roads, big red barns, better schools, fewer laws, less politics, more peach cobbler, buttermilk and poke salad? Gee, let Texas get all that's coming to it.

THE HERALD'S MAN BIRD.

From San Antonio (Texas) Express.

Despite a choppy wind that was sweeping over the field yesterday which made the use of flying machines perilous, the first day of the San Antonio exhibition of enjoying the air was exciting.

Glenn H. Curtiss, Charles K. Hamilton and Charles F. Willard, all classed as wizards of the air, manipulated machines, and Thomas S. Baldwin gave an exhibition flight in his great dirigible balloon.

The work of Charles K. Hamilton stood out in bold relief, and that aviator aroused to great enthusiasm the 2000 spectators on the grounds.

He soared in the air with no apparent effort and circled the field time after time. When he would approach the grandstand he would dip the machine so as to pass at a low elevation and thus give the spectators every possible opportunity of enjoying the flight.

All of his maneuvers, the quick turns as he rounded the field, the sudden changing of the elevation and his rapid bursts of speed were only chasers for the great feat of the afternoon.

On the last flight he made Mr. Hamilton swept around the field four times, each time reaching a higher and higher elevation. At times he was as high as 600 feet.

As he approached the grandstand the last round at an elevation of about 300 feet he suddenly turned off the power of the engine and made the famous Hamilton glide.

The great machine remained poised in the air for a moment and then suddenly shot towards the earth at a great rate of speed. The spectators held their breath. It looked certain that the daring aviator would be dashed to death.

Suddenly the aviator changed his planes, the huge birdlike machine quickly assumed an upright position and struck the earth as lightly as any bird could alight. The spectators gave Mr. Hamilton an ovation.

TO MARK TWAIN.

Henry Christen Warnack, in Los Angeles Times.

Still through our blinding tears, we'll smile with thee.